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## POETRY.

For the Recorder &amp; Telegraph.

## FRIENDSHIP.

And what is Friendship? Not a star,  
That glows at night,  
And vanishes away,  
At the approach of day;  
And leaves no trace to tell us where  
It shone so bright.  
'Tis not the beauteous morning flower,  
Glistening with dew,  
Which blooms awhile so fair—  
Whose fragrance fills the air—  
But closes when the Sun, in power,  
Rises to view.  
It is the flame that warms the heart,  
And swells the breast;  
Which sparkles in the eye,  
And which can never die,  
But will its perfect bliss impart  
In future rest.  
It is a pure and glittering gem  
From Christ above;  
We'll keep it till we die,  
And, when we go on high,  
We'll fix it "in the diadem  
Of Him we love."

G. M. BARD.

For the Recorder &amp; Telegraph.

## LINES.

Suggested by the sudden death of a young friend,  
who expressed a strong desire for more time to  
prepare for Eternity.

Oh for a day, an hour—one moment more,  
To make my peace with long offended Heaven!  
Time! O thou restless, swift careering time,  
Stay, stay but one short moment—rest thy wing,  
'Till my undying soul has found its God.  
One moment did I say? And can I press  
The mighty work of a whole wasted life  
Into this short, this agonizing moment!  
Ye squander'd years! how do ye now arise  
In sad array before my wilder'd mind!  
How does the thought of early mispent hours,  
And days of youthful, thoughtless glee,  
Send keenest anguish through my soul! And yet  
I knew that this dread hour must ere long come.  
I knew it by an inward voice, that daily  
Warn'd me to flee from sinful worldly pleasures.  
There sounded oft the monitory call—  
Remember, O remember thou must die.  
I knew it by the soft, beseeching look  
Of a fond mother, when alas! I turn'd  
From her sweet gaze, to tread the paths of sin.  
I knew it well—for oft the solemn voice  
Of him who watch'd for souls, did ring  
In my dull ear—Prepare to meet thy God.  
Ah! darkness hovers o'er me! I must go.  
No angel guide my way; no gracious voice  
Sounding from heaven can bid me welcome!

H. J.

## MISCELLANY.

For the Recorder &amp; Telegraph.

## LETTERS TO A SISTER.

My dear Sister,—You will demand no apology, and I shall offer none, for soliciting your attention occasionally to the most important of all subjects. We have conversed together freely. There has appeared no difference in opinion between us. Our views of the great system of revealed truth harmonize with those entertained by the natural guardians of our early years, and with those defended by the most eminent servants of God from age to age. But, if I mistake not, there exists a difference between us, which no speculations can reach, and which nothing short of the mighty power of God can remove. I need not repeat to you, what I have often said, of the joy that would be given me, by the event of your cordial submission to the claims of God upon you, of your renunciation of the vanities of the world, and cheerful devotion to the interests of piety. You are already perfectly assured, that compared with this, there is no earthly prosperity you can ever enjoy, which will give pleasure to a brother, who even identifies your happiness with his own.

You have allowed me to use "great plainness of speech" in past conversations. You will not refuse me the same liberty now, when circumstances require the use of the pen instead of the tongue. It is, indeed, that you may have a more lasting memorial of your brother's wishes for your soul's prosperity than can be given in words that vanish in air, which induces me to put on paper the instructions and exhortations that seem to me suited to your state of mind. Earnestly desiring, as I do, to see you more than a speculative believer—to see you like Mary sitting at the feet of Jesus—or lingering about the Cross, as if loth to lose the sight of one whose soul has kindled the pure hope of immortality in your soul, I shall use a freedom, that to some may seem like rudeness—and to others folly; but to your conscience, and I hope to your heart, not only the subject, but the manner of your brother, will stand approved.

Religion, though associated in the minds of many, only with ideas of gloom and despondency, will be found on close examination, still to justify the cheering descriptions given of it by the inspired writers. "Her ways are ways of pleasantness, and all her paths are peace. She is a tree of life to them that lay hold upon her; and happy is every one that retaineth her." To know our relations to God; to discharge the duties they involve; to cherish a spirit, to maintain a deportment corresponding with the high obligations under which we are laid, and the bright prospects Heaven opens to the eye of faith, must appear to any reasonable being, so far from a source of wretchedness, as to constitute the highest felicity of an immortal creature. To know God, to approve of his character, law and government; to conform ourselves to him—to yield a cheerful obedience to his requirements and a cordial acquiescence in his allotments—to cultivate dispositions that will fit the soul for the high enjoyments of heaven—and to employ one's powers, according to the sphere in which we are placed, as angels employ theirs—this is religion. And what in all this, is gloomy to a well regulated mind? What in all this, can fail to recommend itself to any one, who, in the strength of his immortal powers, has risen at all above the level of a mere animal in his pursuit of happiness? Ah! it is not that it wants a recommendation to the understanding, nor to the conscience, that it meets so cold a repulse from most men; but, its excellences find no corresponding principles in the natural heart—no congenial affections are awakened there, by the purity and elevation of its character. I know, my dear sister, that you respect religion—and that you are well assured of the indispensable necessity of its power over your heart, to your final happiness; but, at present, it has no attractions in your eye, which can prevail to separate you from the higher attractions of earthly pleasure. Allow me to hope that your conduct will not long force this solemn conviction on the mind of your affectionate brother,

ARTHUR.

## AMERICANS IN ITALY.

A police officer stopped the Diligence in a square at the entrance of Turin, and demanded our passports. "Are you all military?" inquired one of the police. "No, but we are all Piedmontese, except a Roman and two Americans." "Americans!" said the officer with some surprise, "where are they?" and he stepped

nance, as if he had expected to see some whimsical specimen of human nature from a distant corner of the world, and was forming in his own mind a savage according to the best of his knowledge, of a mixture of skins and gew-gaws. When he saw however that we were white and wore clothes,—in short, that we looked like Christians and Piedmontese, he shrunk abashed; and making a most apologizing bow, instantly retired. The news had spread among those about us, that there were actually two living Americans in the Diligence; and several heads were successively thrust in at the windows, as if it had been a den of wild beasts, bringing staring eyes and gaping mouths almost into our faces. But they retreated as precipitately as if a lion had roared, and this only seemed to increase the curiosity of those behind, for nobody who obtained the wished-for sight, was heard to utter a single word, but each retired with precipitation. It was with difficulty we restrained our laughter, though it must be acknowledged, that it was not very gratifying to be taken for a monster until the opposite is proved. There were however, a large proportion who evidently knew something of America, and advanced with more suppressed curiosity, & much respect, as towards the representatives of a country they considered the happiest on earth, and to men born and educated among political privileges and blessings far, very far, superior to those to which they were aspiring. Their thoughts had been so long employed about freedom, that the very name of a republic awakened their feelings in an instant.—*Tour in Italy in 1821.*

## FOREIGN MISSION SCHOOL.

The following is a list of the Students at the Cornwall Foreign Mission School, in December last, as copied from the Report:

Names of Students.	Countries.
Horatio N. Hubbell,	Ang. Am. Trumbull, Ct.
Bennett Roberts,	do. Tompkins, N.Y.
Guy Chew,	Tasacora.
John E. Phelps,	Owyhee, Sandwich Isl.
Charles M. Arohekeah,	do. do.
Henry Teheere,	do. do.
David Brainerd,	do. do.
Samuel J. Mills,	Washoo, do.
George Tyler,	Owyhee, do.
John T. Komo,	do. do.
Jacob P. Tarbel,	Iroquois.
William L. Gray,	do.
David Gray,	do.
Peter Augustine,	Oneida.
Solomon Salbattie,	Mohegan.
William Botelho,	Chinese.
Henry Martyn,	do.
William Alum,	Narraganset.
James Leroy,	Portuguese of Azores.
John Joseph Loy,	Jew of England.
Judah Isaac Abraham,	do.
George Fox,	Seneca.
George Washington,	do.
David Carter,	Cherokee.
John Sanders,	Choctaw.
James Terriel,	do.
Miles Mackey,	do.
Isaac Fisk,	Chippeway.
James Crane,	do.
George Whitefield,	Osage.
Robert Monroe,	do.
Stephen Van Rensselaer,	do.

The donations in money to the Institution, from June 1st to Dec. 1st, 1824, amounted to \$280. The donations in clothing, provisions, &c. to a still larger sum in value.

Worthy of Imitation.—On the cover of the London Missionary Register for October last, there is the following acknowledgment of a donation to the Church Missionary Society. "Thank offering to God for deliverance from imminent peril, 1800!" This reduced to our currency is nearly \$4450. This is a noble way of showing gratification to God for his particular mercies, for independent of the offering up of the heart to his love and service, what can testify a better state of feeling than a willingness to devote a portion of our worldly goods to the advancement of his cause among men! Let those who have experienced any special marks of God's Providential care in deliverance from dangers, by sea or land, in restorations from sickness, &c. think of the above example, and learn a valuable lesson.—*Philad. Rec.*

"Boast not thyself of to-morrow."

The Village Record of the 5th January says, "R. G. Harper has offered himself as a candidate for the 20th Congress—the election takes place on the fall of 1826—this is taking time by the forelock."  
In a Baltimore paper of last week we see the sudden death announced of Gen. Robert Goodloe Harper, a gentleman highly distinguished as an able Lawyer, an eminent Statesman, and a steady and efficient advocate for the abolition of slavery; who departed this transient life on Friday the 14th inst. in the city of Baltimore.

## LITERARY &amp; SCIENTIFIC.

## HARVARD COLLEGE.

The Report of the Committee appointed to inquire into the financial and other concerns of Harvard College, was read before the Board of Overseers on the 6th ult. It gives in the first place, a view of the salaries of the college officers, with an estimate of receipts and expenditures for the year commencing July 1, 1824. Next, the foundation, statutes, and regulations of the several Professorships and Tutorships. Thirdly, the answers of the immediate Government to a series of questions proposed by the Committee. Lastly, a revised code of the College Laws.

## Salaries of College Officers.

Rev. John T. Kirkland, L. L. D. President,	\$2,558
Rev. Henry Ware, D. D. Prof. Divin.,	2,023
Hon. Isaac Parker, L. L. D. Royall Prof. Law,	400
Levi Hedge, L. L. D. Prof. Logic, &c.,	1,850
Rev. John S. Popkin, Prof. Greek,	1,700
Hon. Asbel Stearns, A. M. Univ. Prof. Law,	870
Sidney Willard, A. M. Prof. Hebrew, &c.,	1,700
John Farrar, A. M. Prof. Math. & Nat. Phil.,	1,700
Andrews Norton, A. M. Prof. Sacred Lit.,	1,040
George Ticknor, A. M. Prof. French & Span.,	1,040
Edward T. Channing, Prof. Rhet. & Orat.,	1,700
Rev. Edward Everett, Prof. Greek Lit.,	1,700
Charles Folsom, A. M. Librarian,	300
Rev. Geo. Otis, A. M. Tutor in Latin,	800
James Hayward, A. M. Tutor in Math.,	800
Regent, \$240—two Proctors, \$150 each,	550
Assistant Librarian,	300
Francis Sales, Inst. in French & Spanish,	1,000
Medical Professors,	3,210
Treasurer, \$758—Steward, \$1000,	1,758
Secretary/Overseers, 60—Extra instruction, 500,	560
Janitor 275—Gallery Money, \$70,	345

Total Salary of College Officers, \$28,354

The other annual expenditures are estimated to make the total amount for one year \$44,066  
While the total income for a year is 44,956

Leaving a balance in favor of the College 890  
Among the productive funds of the Institution are, of 6 per cent stock \$63,638  
5 per cent do. 33,630  
Bank stock 42,975  
Bonds and notes 114,258  
\$254,501

The College also owns shares in bridges and canals, yielding \$710 yearly. Renton real estates, \$3710, &c.  
From the answers to questions proposed by the Committee to the immediate government, we collect several interesting facts.

The average age of students admitted to the class of 1782, was 16 years and 3 months; 1783, 15 years

and 5 months; 1784, 16 years and 7 months; 1785, 16 years and 6 months; 1806, 16 years and 5 months; 1807, 16 years; 1808, 16 years and 4 months; 1809, 16 years and 5 months; 1820, 16 years and 10 months; 1821, 16 years and 4 1-2 months; 1822, 17 1-2 years; 1823, 17 years and one month.

The number of students rejected in 1820, was six; 1821, six; 1822, three; 1823, four.

The average of all the absences ascribed to ill health for the College year 1818-19, was 7 to each student. On the two subsequent years, 8 to each student annually. Average of all other absences besides from sickness during the three years, 22 to each student annually.

The number of nights of absence from College in 1823-4, gave an average (not including those who kept school) of 7 2-3 for each student.

The average number of students employed in teaching school each winter, is 50, and they are generally among the good scholars.

## PUNISHMENTS.

Years.	No. Ex-Rus.	Ad. Amount
1805	147	11 12 \$802
1806	168	30 10 652
1807	182	2 4 18 15 879
1808	187	2 6 15 9 534
1809	214	2 2 8 11 757
1810	213	2 8 7 6 755
1811	230	1 11 12 507
1812	271	10 5 12 14 724
1813	267	1 6 11 716
1814	265	2 11 12 588
1815	257	2 1 5 2 746
1816	240	1 4 5 17 846
1817	250	4 20 13 452
1818	275	3 7 20 757
1819	277	1 3 7 24 632
1820	303	42 15 44 522
1821	267	5 1 7 6 44 593
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1897	267	5 1 7 6 44 593
1898	267	5 1 7 6 44 593
1899	267	5 1 7 6 44 593
1900	267	5 1 7 6 44 593

The expenses of a student are estimated at from \$389 to \$451 a year.

In reviewing the revised code of College Laws, the Committee recommend that the practice of permitting all the students to leave Cambridge on Saturday by a standing rule, be discontinued, and that Lectures or other exercises be assigned on the afternoon of that day, as on others. Also, that "in subdividing the classes for the convenience of recitation in any department, regard be had to the proficiency of the students in that department, and that each subdivision be carried forward as fast as can be done consistently with a thorough knowledge of the subjects of their studies."

\* The year is to be considered as beginning in the autumn, and extending into the next.

## DANVILLE COLLEGE.

The Trustees of the Centre College in Kentucky, (at Danville) having entered into a written agreement with the body of divines and elders in that state, by which the former were to receive \$20,000 for the use of that Institution, provided such agreement could be ratified by the Legislature, and some small alterations made in the charter, the same has been done by that body, and the contract is complete.

## SCHOOLS IN NEW YORK.

In the latest message of the Hon. DE WITT CLINTON, Governor of the State of New York, to the Legislature now assembled in Albany, there is the following attestation to the benefits of Education, and the testimony of such a mode is worth preserving.

"The number of children taught in our common schools during the last year exceeds 400,000, and is probably more than four fourths of our whole population. The students in the incorporated academies amount to about 2683, and in the colleges to 755."

"The fund for the common schools may be stated at upwards of 1,739,000 dollars; and its annual income at 98,000 dollars; to which may be added the interest on the future sales of lands and on the disposal of escheated property, the proceeds of which latter item may be added to the capital."

"However imposing this fund may appear, it is sufficiently obvious that it ought to be augmented. This state is capable of supporting fourteen millions of inhabitants. This appropriation will therefore soon be found far behind the progress of population and the requisitions for instruction."

"Deeply impressed with the momentous nature of this department of our social policy to the cardinal interests of the state, I cannot withhold one important fact derived from past experience. Of the many thousands who have been instructed in our Free schools in the city of New-York, there is not a solitary instance known of any one having been convicted of crimes."

## EDUCATION IN MEXICO.

The following paragraph from the N. Y. Daily Advertiser, shows the influence of liberty, even in its infant state, on the progress of learning and of mind.

"A bill has been twice read before the legislature of Vera Cruz, for an establishment for religious and literary education, under the patronage and immediate inspection of the state—and supported by contributions from the several districts, each of which shall be permitted to send a number of students. The institution is intended to contain twelve professorships, on the Spanish, English, Latin and French languages, logic, moral philosophy, arithmetic, algebra, geometry, physical, political economy, constitutional law, and the principles of legislation, Roman law, canonical law, the law of the land, religious doctrine and morals, and lastly, drawing. The professorships are to be endowed with at least one thousand dollars, and not more than twenty-five hundred, and the professors are to be perpetual. The supreme chief of the institution, is to receive a salary, not exceeding \$2000.—The diplomas are to be equal to those of the universities."

## For the Recorder and Telegraph.

## VANDER HOOFT'S HEBREW BIBLE.

A Correspondent feels it his duty to inform those of our numerous readers who devote themselves to biblical literature, that he has unexpectedly found a rich desideratum at Hall's (No. 34, Broad Street,) in the imported stereotype Hebrew Bible, lately published by a respectable company of booksellers in London. It is Judah D'Allemande's corrected and improved edition of the long and far famed edition of VANDER HOOFT, which has stood the first in reputation, for the period of more than one hundred years. The work is two volumes in one, royal octavo, and contains near twelve hundred pages, on fine paper, and with a large, beautiful type. It is obviously preferable in its appearance to the celebrated edition which could not have been obtained in London for many years, under three or four guineas a copy. That was revised by V. H. three times; the present six times, as every sheet came from the press. Several smaller, and some important errors of V. H. were detected, and amended in the new edition. Mr. D'A. does not specify the particular number of two hundred errors, which is the mistake of Mr. Horne, confounding Mr. D'Allemande's preface with Vander Hooft's, where mention is made of two hundred discrepancies, which he (Mr. V. H.) had perceived in certain parts, and one thousand in other parts in the respected editions of the Hebrew Bible, which he had before him as a standard. The new work places the various readings and masoretic notes at the bottom of the page.

\* Possibly this may be correct as to its general reputation—though there are individuals at least, who would rank either John or Michaelis equally high with

This rich volume, which, in consequence of stereotype and the public demand of its copies, sells in London at the reduced price of twenty-five shillings, can be obtained (a few copies, and all on fine paper,) at the still more reduced price of four dollars and a half, at Mr. Hall's.

Mr. Horne, in his popular biblical work, recommends this as the "most beautiful, as well as the cheapest edition of the Hebrew Scriptures ever published."

## FRENCH LITERATURE.

Libraries in Paris.

1. The Royal Library has 70,000 printed volumes and 70,000 manuscripts.
2. The Library of Monsieur, 150,000 printed volumes, and 5,000 manuscripts.
3. Library of St. Genevieve, 110,000 printed volumes and 2,000 manuscripts.
4. The Mazarine Library 92,000 printed volumes, and 3,000 manuscripts.
5. Library of the City of Paris, 20,000 volumes.

All these are open daily to the public. Besides these, the king has five private libraries—the library of the legislative council of state, (30,000 volumes) of the institute; of the invalids (20,000 volumes) of the Court of Cassation, formerly the library of the Advocates and Polytechnic School.

Under the minister of the Royal household are 10 libraries;—of the interior 22;—of war 12;—of justice 5;